Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraphs [0039] and [0040] with the following paragraphs. Please note that the spaces in the underlined text of paragraph [0039] are actually underscores, not spaces, which may be obscured by the required underlining (specifically app_name, app_url, and return_url):

[0039]   In some embodiments, the share content application may be associated with an API (application program interface) that allows content providers to easily create "links" or other functionality that facilitates sharing of content and applications. In some embodiments, share links may be placed within the content itself, or be somehow otherwise available through the content or application. Such links may be in the form of an HTTP GET request, which may use a URL or another indication (e.g., application name, url, specific url, return url, etc.) to the share content application. An example of such a request is as follows:

~~http://wireless.mobile.wirelesscarrier.net/p2p?msisdn=2065551212&app_name=CoolGame&app_url=http://www.coolgame.com/coolgame.wml&return_url=http://www.coolgame.com~~

http://wireless<dot>mobile<dot>wirelesscarrier<dot>net/p2p?msisdn=2065551212&app_na me=CoolGame&app_url=http://www<dot>coolgame<dot>com/coolgame.wml&return_url= http://www<dot>coolgame<dot>com

[0040]   In the above example of an HTTP GET request, the request is in the form of a URL that begins with an indication of the protocol in use ("http") followed by the host name "wireless.mobile.wirelesscarrier.net" followed by the "p2p" path name. The information provided following the "?" are the parameters of the **GET** request. In the above example, this information includes the **MSISDN** of the content sender device (2065551212) and the application name (name for the content, "Cool Game"), the application url (~~www.coolgame.com/coolgame.wml~~ www<dot>coolgame<dot>com/coolgame.wml), and a return URL (~~www.coolgame.com~~ www<dot>coolgame<dot>com). The application url takes the friend or recipient to content upon receipt of the message, while the return url takes the user back to the content after the share content request process is complete: The application url and the return url may be the same or different. For example, if a content

provider wants to route all new visitors to a home page, the application url may be the home page, whereas the return url may be the page from which the user selected the share content link. In the above example, the information passed in the GET request may be configured statically, with only the MSISDN added at run time. Depending on the technique used for sharing the information, other information can be added to the GET request at run time, such as the sender's name/message, the friend's MSISDN, etc. Some of the parameters that can be passed in a GET request are described in more detail in Table 1 below.